

the late Benjamin F. Hart, a purser in the United States Navy.
An act for the relief of David Murphy.
An act for the relief of James W. Campbell, of Pike county, Missouri.
An act for the relief of the Monroe Railroad Company and its sureties.
An act for the relief of Isaac Cobb.
An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Jas. C. Watson, of Georgia.
An act for the relief of Gustavus A. De Russey, late an acting purser in the navy.
House Joint Resolutions.

A joint resolution providing for the distribution of the laws of Congress and the debates thereon.
A resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to ratify and confirm an exchange of lands between the United States and Charles Reynolds, of the city of Natchez, and State of Mississippi.

A resolution approving and confirming an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon, entitled "An act to provide for the selection of places for location and erection of the public buildings of the Territory of Oregon, and for other purposes."
A resolution to authorize the Postmaster General to execute certain contracts for the transportation of the mail in California and Oregon.

A resolution providing for the binding of certain documents.
A resolution providing for the printing of additional copies of the journals and public documents.
A resolution changing the name of the St. Peter river, in Minnesota Territory.

A resolution accepting from Giuseppe Fagnani a portrait of Henry Clay, and ordering it to be placed in the Library of Congress.

A resolution for the relief of Elizabeth F. Thurston, of the Territory of Oregon.
A resolution for the relief of Elizabeth F. Thurston, widow and executrix of Robert C. Frewitt, deceased.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1852.

RECOLLECT.
That after the 30th of this month, the postage of the *Era*, if paid in advance, for any distance, will be only 26 cents a year, or 6½ cents quarterly.

AND RECOLLECT, too, that payment of postage in advance may be made at the office where the paper is delivered.
September 18, 1852.

CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, and hoping to enlarge still more rapidly the circle of anti-slavery readers, and that they may be kept fully advised of the political doings during the present campaign, we have concluded to offer the *Era* to clubs for four months, which will embrace the whole period of the campaign, and the time during which official results will be made public, on the following terms:

Ten copies will be sent from the 1st of September to the 1st of January, for Five Dollars; the person making up the club being entitled to an extra copy.

STANDING TERMS.

Single copy, one year	\$2
Three copies, one year	5
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
Single copy, six months	1
Ten copies, six months	8

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each semi-yearly subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Thereafter, 25 cents is the commission on the renewal of an old subscriber.

A club of three subscribers (one of whom may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the *Era* three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15, to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

It will be seen that the price of the paper, single copy, is still \$2 a year. Agents sometimes allow a subscriber, when they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber by their kindness gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case may be.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Secretary of the Independent Democratic Association of the District of Columbia, acknowledges the receipt of a contribution of \$20, in aid of its funds, from several gentlemen of Baltimore. This is indeed encouraging. Just think of it: while Northern Compromise Whigs and Democrats agitate the subject of Slavery, gentlemen in a slave State contribute "material aid" for the circulation of such speeches as Sumner's, Mann's, &c. The letter enclosing this contribution, says:

"It will be a burning shame if such speeches as those of Sumner, Mann, Giddings, Durkee, Townsend, &c., remain unknown to the great mass of the people of the country, for the want of the means to print them. Let the people know, from week to week, the doings and needs of the Association, and the useful funds must be forthcoming."

The men composing the Independent Democratic Association are deeply regret their inability to furnish the documents and reports as early as desirable. They are now on hand, a supply of Horace Mann's speech, Mr. Sumner's speech, Mr. Giddings's speech on the Platform, Mr. Townsend's speech, and "The Platform." The editions of the "Document for the Cause" and Mr. Chase's letter to Mr. Butler, are exhausted. Orders for the speeches above named are solicited. The new postage laws will go into effect on 30th of September, instant. Persons ordering Documents to be sent by mail, should send a sufficient amount to cover the postage, so that the postage may be prepaid. Address

A. M. GANDEWER,
Secretary Independent Democratic Association
Washington, September 20, 1852.

"A Lady from New England, who has had several years' experience in teaching, and is qualified to instruct in the higher English branches and the rudiments of two foreign languages, desires a situation as teacher, either in a family or school. Address M. Y., at the office of the *National Era*."

SOUTHERN SUBSCRIBERS.—A gentleman in Virginia, desiring our subscription for the *Era*, sends the dues of the *Southern Press*, that "faithful sentinel on the waters" of the South. He writes:—"I am a South Carolinian by birth, a Democrat in principle, and have been Southern Rights since Wilcox introduced his Provision. I own no slaves, and probably never shall; but I do sincerely desire a continued union of these States upon the principles on which we entered the Confederacy, and no other."

He thinks the North has violated these principles; that the *Era* is siding and abetting in the work, and desires to keep himself informed of our movements. We are glad to have him for a reader. We too, go for the Union, and upon State Rights principles; and we hope to convince our Georgia subscribers that we contemplate no violation of their rights, or of the principles on which the Confederacy was formed.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, it is stated, intends to leave for Europe the latter part of this month, where he will continue till the Presidential election.

A SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

The chaotic condition in which Parties found themselves a few months ago, is gradually disappearing. Things are assuming determinate shapes and relations; irregular movements have ceased to attract much attention; and it would now seem that the two old political parties will encounter little interference from any quarter except the Free Soil organization.

The prompt ratification, by the leaders of the Radical Democracy of New York, of the nomination of Mr. Pierce, showed that there was no prospect of an open division of the Party on the Presidential question, and prepared the way for the adoption of the Baltimore platform by the State Democratic Conventions of New York and Massachusetts, and for the reorganization of the Hunker Democracy in Vermont. In the last-named State, the Free Democracy, which at the last State election numbered as many as the Hunker, has lost in number, though not in moral strength. In Massachusetts, the Coalition Democrats, though in fact unfavorable to the Fugitive Law, and determined to keep up a good understanding with the Free-Soilers, allowed without a grudge the entire Baltimore platform, Fugitive Law and all. Nowhere in the North has there been any indication of an open rupture in the Democratic Party: the politicians and party presses are unanimous for the nomination. That there is disaffection among the rank and file, we know: our observation and correspondence leave us in no doubt on this point. It shows itself now, by a want of the ordinary party enthusiasm, and may reveal itself in November in a more positive form.

The Webster movement, it was thought by some, would operate disastrously upon the fortunes of the Whig Party, but a few more attacks upon importance to it. It is a mere ripple on the surface. With no principle to give it vitality, it necessarily languishes. No respectable Party in this country can be created out of devotion to a man. Mr. Webster claimed to be a Whig; he regarded Whig Principles and Whig usages. His friends went into a National Whig Convention, called and organized according to the usages of the Party. The doctrines and policy he approved, they saw adopted by the Convention, and then they submitted his claim to be a Presidential candidate to the consideration of that body. They were fairly voted down—his claim was pronounced against, regularly and fairly, without fraud or trickery—and another gentleman put in nomination. In accordance with the usages which have always prevailed among the old Parties, he ought to have submitted, and to have objected at once to any movement of his friends, calculated to embarrass his Party, which, acting through a Convention deemed "regular" by himself, had declined to select him as its standard-bearer. Had the Convention been guilty of fraud, had it proclaimed Principles repugnant to the Whig creed, or destructive, in Mr. Webster's judgment, of the best interests of the country, he would have been justified in disregarding its decision, and countenancing his friends in opposition to its nomination. But tacitly allow them to use him in their warfare against the Whig Party, of which he was a member, because the President is too calm and clear-headed to dream of advancing his reputation or interest by encouraging rebellion against the only Party with which he can claim relationship. He points them to the fact that the characteristic measure of his Administration were fully sustained by the Convention: that is personal aspirations shall not stand in the way of the great Whig Party, and he appoints Scott minister to office, and takes pains to convince his cordial acquiescence in the nomination of the Convention.

The result is, the friends which threatened the overthrow of the Whigs have been nearly banished—a few devotees to principle or revenge stand aloof, and predict disaster—but the Party generally is united.

At the South, the work of re-union in each of the old Parties has been going on quite as rapidly. The Constitutional Union Party has been dissolved. Old affinities have re-established old associations. Compromise and State Rights Democrats find in the character and position of General Pierce all that they can desire for the protection of the interests of Slavery. The Whigs found it more difficult to re-organize; they had set their hearts on the nomination of Mr. Fillmore; his defeat mortified and perplexed them. But the nomination of Mr. Graham, one of the Cabinet of the present Administration, the adoption of the Compromise and Fugitive Law by the Whig Convention, the acceptance by General Scott of the platform, the admitted fact that he labored with almost unexampled zeal for the passage of the Compromise, his Southern birth, the cordial acquiescence of Mr. Fillmore, the insignificance of the Northern movement in favor of Webster, their total disorganization should they refuse support to Scott's nomination, and the chances of victory should they support it, have at last produced such a reaction, that we should not be surprised to see the Whig Party in North Carolina, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana, marshalled in its full strength by the first of November.

But, though each of the old Parties has again succeeded, North and South, in the work of re-uniting its forces, the same remark we made in relation to the Democratic Party applies to the Whig, though probably not to the same extent. There is enough disaffection in the rank and file to prevent anything like the ordinary party enthusiasm. Democrats, under the influence of Anti-Slavery feeling, abhor the Baltimore platform, and are reluctant to support a candidate who, they believe, cordially sustains it. Anti-Slavery Whigs abhor their platform, and if they support Scott, it will be because they fully trust that he accepted the platform under constraint. But there are Whig and Democratic voters, who, resolved not to lay aside their Anti-Slavery principles in any election, whatever may be the inducement, will quietly repudiate both candidates, and sustain the nomination of Mr. Hale, the only nomination that does justice to the Constitution, to the Sentiments of the Fathers of the country, and to Northern Sentiment, on the question of Slavery.

The question among politicians is, How will this nomination affect the relative strength of the old parties? The Whig leaders felt disheartened, the Democratic, exultant, when Hale was first nominated. The former now hope that their Party will not suffer so much as they apprehended; the latter still calculate upon great advantages from the nomination. The *Baltimore Clipper* is in very little trouble about it. "We are disposed to believe," it says, "that it will not have a material influence on the result of the election. It will not be supported by the leading Free-Soilers, who have

already taken sides either for General Scott or General Pierce. Indeed, we doubt whether there will be electoral tickets formed for Mr. Hale in more than one or two States."

There will be an electoral ticket for Hale in every Free State, and probably in each of the States of Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky; and a vote will be given to him, which, if not so large as the Van Buren vote of 1848, the strength of which was factitious—will be large enough to affect the result of the contest between the two old parties. How it will affect the result, remains to be seen. In New York, from appearances, Mr. Hale will draw as largely from the Democratic as Whig ranks; and in Ohio, we must recollect that while Tilden and Briggs, prominent Whig Free-Soilers in 1848, now support Scott, Spaulding, Townsend, Brinkhoff, and Chase, prominent Democratic Free-Soilers in 1848, continue to sustain the Independent Democracy, and are supporting Hale. Meantime, Hale has taken the field in Western New York and Ohio, and, wherever he goes, will find access to the hearts of the People, Whig and Democratic, and multiply voters for Freedom.

PROGRESS.
Mr. PATON, lately the editor of the *South Side Democrat*, published at Petersburg, Virginia, has become connected with the *Washington Union*, as assistant editor.

The Union, it must be recollected, is the great champion of the Compromise. In the theory, it is pre-eminently national, representing the Democracy of the North and the South, of the East and the West. Of course, it is devoted to the Union, and regards with admiration the paternal Government of the Union. But its new assistant editor must have changed his views greatly, if he sympathizes with it in these respects. "The *South Side Democrat*, which he edited with a great deal of vigor and spirit, was fiercely opposed to the Compromise; and after its passage, would not be satisfied with it. June 7, 1851, long after the Compromise measures had become law, and while the Union was seeking to make them the platform of the Democracy, he thus wrote in an editorial on the Public Lands:

"When we contemplate the disposition of the common property of the confederated States made by Congress, the agent of these States, there is disclosed to our view one of the most gigantic social outrages and political wrongs of which record can be found in any history. And even the circumstances of aggravation connected with this wrong which deepen its enormity. Contrast, for instance, the conduct of the South and the conduct of the North in reference to the disposition of the public lands. In the one, the policy of the Federal Constitution, and to consummate the Union, surrendered 'an empire,' not to the common use of the Confederacy, but to the exclusive enjoyment of the anti-slavery States. In the other, the policy of the Union, for the sake of a few votes, we can but call it required by the North? By ingratitude, injustice, oppression, and wrong."

Such is the opinion entertained of the North by one of the editors of the Union, which professes to be the organ, free from any sectional feeling or prejudice.

The same editorial goes on to say—
"This heinous wrong, this monstrous injustice, is perpetrated in the name of Union, which pretends to protect our rights! Does the history of any despotism in Europe furnish an instance of such wholesale robbery? But enormous as is this injustice in itself, it swells into still more gigantic proportions, when we consider the end to which it is designed to accomplish. We are robbed of our rights and plundered of our property, for what? That the enemy of our institutions and our liberty may, with increased facilities and augmented strength, accomplish his purpose in the political degradation of the South?"

Again:—
"The South is excluded from the enjoyment of the public lands, and they are parcelled out among the States of the North. Every inducement is extended to the pauper population of Europe to fill up this vacant land, and in return for the bounty, they enlist with all their savage vehemence in their crusade against slavery. Thus the present policy of the Federal Government in relation to the public lands will inevitably compass the destruction of slavery. Connect this disastrous consummation with the inequality and injustice of the policy which has excluded the South from the enjoyment of the public lands, holds out inducements to the pauper population of Europe to fill up this vacant land, and 'will inevitably compass the destruction of slavery.' From day to day, the complaint of the Union against Scott is that he is not a sincere friend of the Compromise policy; and yet, but a little while since, its assistant editor, in view of its enactment, exclaimed:—'Say, if ever any Government, the most corrupt and despotic, trampled upon its subjects with such circumstances of outrage, insult, and wrong!'"

Time change—latitudes change—and men change.

We hail this capacity for progress in our Southern friends. It is a good omen. What may we not expect in the future?

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" IN GERMAN.—We learn that a German translation of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is now appearing in the *New York Zeitung*, a German Free Soil paper, published semi-weekly at Boston. Our informant says that, though full justice can never be done to the original in a translation, still the Boston translation is not near so correct as it might be; and it skips occasionally whole sentences, or more.

A MALICIOUS FAIR.—Mr. Merrill, of Washington, Ohio, writes, Sept. 8th, that Mr. Johnston, of Cincinnati, has made the declaration that "John P. Hale could drink more rum, and is more given to lewdness, than any man in Washington City." Mr. Merrill cannot believe the statement, but asks us to contradict it. We do it with pleasure. It is a base falsehood, and everybody in Washington City, who knows Mr. Hale, knows it to be so. His numerous friends know that he is strictly temperate and pure in his habits; and this is the first time we have ever heard such a charge made against him. We have been intimate with Mr. Hale for nearly five years, and know what he says.

GENERAL SCOTT left Washington last Friday, on his way to the West, with a view to the location of one of the three Army Armies authorized by law to be established. The discharge of this duty is very opportune in more respects than one.

STILL THEY COME!—The Worcester Spy says, at the meeting of the Freedom Club, the other evening, Mr. C. E. Briggs, who has formerly acted with the Hunker Democracy, addressed the meeting, stating the reasons why he could not support the Baltimore Platform and the nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

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FOR THE NATIONAL ERA.

THE LUNATIC.

BY MISS ALICE GABRY.

Beneath a silvery yew,
His willow pipe I saw him playing—
The heifer down the hill was straying—
His laughing shadow went before,
Toward the near stable land—the lowing
Of placid cows, pasturing.
Call'd her that way. The wind was blowing,
And the tall reeds against a spring
Of unnumbered waters, slantwise fell,
But you might hear his song right well.

"I would that I were bird or bee,
Or anything that I am not—
Sweet lady-love, I care not what,
So I might live and die with thee."
The grass beneath his footy cover
Was softly music with his tread,
But all day, what wights may please
The eyes of an enchanted lover.
In dusty hollows, here and there,
Among startled rooks the flocks were lying,
O'ercome by lambs; and, homeward tiring,
Toward the near stable land—the lowing
Of placid cows, pasturing.
The yellow light began to fade
From the low turn—the day was o'er;
And still his willow pipe he played,
Under the silvery yew-tree.

I would that I were bird or bee,
Or anything that I am not—
Lost lady-love, I care not what,
So I might live and die with thee.

Down through the long blue silence
Came the owl's cry; fireflies were trimming
Their torches for the night, and skimming
About the glooms; between the trees,
The moonlight sparkling, was washed the sea.
The night and sorrow well agree.
The meadow king-cups and the fuzes
Were pretty with the harvest dew,
And in the brook the thistle threw
The water in its silver bars.

I was, he lovedly was to see,
In the gray twilight's pallid shade.
As on his willow pipe he played,
Crowned with "buds of poetry."

I would that I were bird or bee,
Or anything that I am not—
A sound, a breeze, I care not what,
So I might live and die with thee.

Faint glances of starlight from above
Blow softly from the casement light,
Across the pillow, milky white,
Where slept the lady of his love.
The flocks of rooks, black as the night,
Fell tangled round the dainty nook
Of cheek and bosom. Gentle seemed
The lady, smiling as she dreamed.
But not of his her visions are,
As the moonlight glows in the light
Within her casement vaxed the night—
Her thoughts are travellers elsewhere.

At midnight, on a jutting cliff,
A reeve flapped his wings and cried,
Faintly the willow pipe replied—
The hands upon its stops were stiff.
Underneath the yew-tree
The moonlight playing was all done—
If there be angels, he was one,
For surely all his pain was won.

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MR. HALE'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The following characteristic letter from Mr. Hale to the Hon. Henry Wilson, owns his submission to the will of the People:

MY DEAR SIR: When I wrote to my friend G. F. Fogg, Esq., of Concord, prior to the Pittsburgh Convention, declining in anticipation any nomination by that body, I supposed that I should not have occasion to repeat the same. I am now, however, obliged to do so.

Such a year ago were the publicly recorded opinions of this associate editor of the *Union*, respecting the Government, the North, Foreign Immigrants, and the Compromise measures; and now by his editorial connection with the *Union*, he is involved actively in the support of a policy which, according to his solemn avowal, he has excluded the South from the enjoyment of the public lands, holds out inducements to the pauper population of Europe to fill up this vacant land, and "will inevitably compass the destruction of slavery." From day to day, the complaint of the Union against Scott is that he is not a sincere friend of the Compromise policy; and yet, but a little while since, its assistant editor, in view of its enactment, exclaimed:—"Say, if ever any Government, the most corrupt and despotic, trampled upon its subjects with such circumstances of outrage, insult, and wrong!"

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ANOTHER.—The Hon. Ebenezer Knowlton, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, Maine, in a letter to the *Belfast Journal*, thus announces his position, in which it is said he is sustained by a large majority of the Democrats of his own town and vicinity:

"Never to this day have I acted politically with any other than the Democratic party, or voted any other than the Democratic ticket, at any State or National election. But since the Democratic party have wrought the Fugitive Slave Law into their National platform, and taken the very strongest pro-slavery position, by adding—'That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made,'—I have said, and do say, that I cannot endorse the sentiment; I cannot stand upon that platform; I have not so learned Democracy, Freedom, Duty. As my present sphere of action is not political, I should not have noticed the above statement, but for the fact that it is calculated to give the impression that the new position taken in relation to the subject of slavery, the new plank wrought into the National Democratic Platform, has caused no change in my feelings or position. The truth is far from this; and I think I am not alone. Yours, &c., EBENEZER KNOWLTON.
"South Monville, Aug. 25, 1852."

STILL ANOTHER.—Joel Winch, a veteran Democrat of the school of Jefferson, and for the last fifty years a leading politician in Vermont, sends greeting to the Pierce Democracy, as follows:

"Whereas I have acted with the Democratic party of Vermont, without shadow or turning, since the days of the Revolution, and for the fact, after the strictest test, I ever have been, and still am—whereas the National Democratic party, at their late Baltimore Convention, most manifestly apostatized from the leading fundamental principles of the Jefferson creed, in that they placed Slavery above Liberty, and the gag above freedom of speech. Now, to the end that my old political associates, who have left me at the back of the false gods of Baltimore, and started off on the old turnpike road of John Adams Federalism, may know where to find me when the scales fall from their eyes, so as to permit them to return to truth and duty, I hereby notify them, and all that they will find me just where they are in their blindness left me, standing squarely on the Jefferson Platform, and supporting John P. Hale and George W. Julian, for President and Vice President of the United States."
"Northfield, Sept. 14, 1852."

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Free-Soilers of Massachusetts held their State Convention at Lowell, on the 15th. All reports concur in representing it as a great meeting, and the proceedings as deeply interesting. Long before the hour for the calling of the Convention, the numerous trains of the various railroads centering in this city, came filled with enthusiastic delegates and friends. Banners and music culled the scenes and sounds of the street, and in the vicinity of the City Hall, the Mammoth Tent, and the Headquarters of the Central Committee, numerous groups were discussing the merits of the several candidates for office, and indulging in congratulations on the brilliant success of the Free-Soil cause.

About 10½ o'clock, the Worcester Freedom Club and delegation, numbering nearly a thousand, and accompanied by a fine band, arrived, amid the shouts of the mass of the people. Numerous banners and transparencies, beautifully adorned with flowers, and suitably inscribed, were borne in the procession. Among the mottoes were:—"Worcester County true to Freedom, to Hale and Julian;" "We are bound to agitate—what are you going to do about it?" "Fidelity to God, Love to man, Liberty and Equality for all;" "When Kings intervene to protect thrones, Freedom should intervene to protect Liberty;" "Protection to American industry by protecting the rights of the men of toil;" "The Fugitive Slave Law the disgrace of America—we will resist it." These banners were welcomed with reiterated cheers.

The old but capacious City Hall was early densely packed with delegates and others, from every section of the State. The best of feeling pervaded the entire mass, and though there was difference of opinion as to the best candidates to be selected for office, yet the canvassing of their merits was conducted by their respective friends in the most cordial and agreeable manner. A half hour before the time for calling to order, it seemed as though it were impossible to force another individual within the walls, yet all were disposed to leave the hall in gratification at the monster gathering for any personal inconvenience in attending the Convention.

STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, of Salem, presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.
The vast assembly was addressed at different times, by Messrs. Wilson, Graves, Keyes, French, Swan, Phillips, Dana, Brewster, Bagley, Sumner, Mann, Walker, Burlingame, and Webb. Henry Phillips, Charles Allen, J. G. Palfrey, and Stephen C. Phillips, before the meeting of the Convention, had severally refused to be considered as candidates for the gubernatorial nomination; and the Convention by a decided vote nominated Horace Mann as its candidate for Governor, and Amasa Walker for Lieutenant Governor.

Charles Francis Adams, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a long and very able service, re-affirming in their length and breadth the resolutions adopted by the National Free Soil Convention at Pittsburgh, enforcing them by additional ones in further application of them, and adding the following:

"Resolved, That we demand in behalf of the hardy sons of the ocean, living on their own shores, the right of free trade in their own fisheries, re-affirming in their length and breadth the resolutions adopted by the National Free Soil Convention at Pittsburgh, enforcing them by additional ones in further application of them, and adding the following:

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of character, of unsurpassed talents, of well-ried fidelity, whose distinguished services to the great cause of Education, Temperance, and Freedom, both in our own State and before the nation, entitle him to the suffrages of the people of Massachusetts.

"Resolved, That in AMASA WALKER we offer a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor, of approved reputation, of high ability, and of faithful public service."

The Committee on Electors at Large, reported the names of Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem, and James Fowler, of Westfield; which report was adopted with acclamation.
The Commonwealth says:
"The nomination of Horace Mann as our candidate for Governor will send a thrill of delight to the remotest corners of the Commonwealth. No man in the State has more numerous friends than he; no man more generally admired. He is, in intellect, unsurpassed in elevation of character and purity of life. In our judgment, no living citizen of the Commonwealth has rendered to it nobler or more enduring services. His labors in behalf of Temperance, of Education, of Philanthropy, of Freedom, and of Justice, have borne fruit which will endure for ages, and be remembered with gratitude long after the merely political achievements of the day are forgotten. To thousands and thousands of all parties and all sects, the nomination of Horace Mann is a household word, cherished with love and admiration, which we are confident will be conspicuously manifested at the coming election."

THE GERMAN—A CORRECTION—PARTYISM.

A correspondent in Hartford, Connecticut, corrects an error into which we fell lately, in intimating that there was no German paper now supporting the Pittsburgh movement. He says: "The *German*, most ably edited by Karl Heineken, and published in New York, bears at the head of its columns the honored names of Hale and Julian, and is doing faithful service in the good cause. It is in the German language."

"One of my German friends told me, a few days ago, that Heineken complained that Free-Soilers would not exchange with him. Still he goes for Hale and Julian."

We are innocent of any intentional discourtesy. Send us your friend, Karl Heineken. We honor your independence.

The same correspondent says: "There is another German paper published at Boston, which I understand advocates the cause, but I do not recollect the name."
[Is it the *Zeitung*?—Ed. *Era*.]

Our correspondent continues: "It does not bear the names of Hale and Julian at the head of its columns; neither does the *Era*, I am sorry to say."

Our correspondent must really excuse us. We never hoisted any name to the top of our columns, and never shall. Everybody has a pet "crotchet," and this is a crotchet of ours, a pet one, for which we do not hold ourselves accountable to anybody.

Our friend philosophizes on the matter: "It seems to be the fashion in Washington for Free-Soilers to be continually saying that they do not belong to any party. Excuse me, but this is the fact. Even our three noble Senators often say they are entirely independent of parties, and with my sensitiveness on this matter, it often seems to me that I should like to hear one of them say in his place, I am a Free Democrat—I support heartily and enthusiastically the Free Democratic party. They surely are not ashamed of us."

"Our three noble Senators" will please attend. As to being ashamed of Free-Soilers, we think them to be the most respectable company in the country. If it will please our friend, we will tell him that we are a Democratic, a Free Democrat, an Independent Democrat

